

MARCH 3, 1868.

For Sale.

ABEL, the new DIET, so recommended by the Faculty from derangement of the Colonies. Can be procured from GEO. GLASSE, The Victoria Dispensary, December 10, 1867.

CALIFORNIA HONEY, sold, and for sale by GEO. GLASSE, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, February 24, 1868. 9mar

FOR SALE. In quarts and pints, Cintebello, aqua, &c. COECA & Co., HESSE & Co., February 17, 1868.

EAM COALS, or, deliverable on Board, Londonderry West Hartley, West Hartley, Straker, engraving Marbury, ROB. S. WALKER & Co., March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE. G. & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, H. HOCK & MOSELLA,

SHERRY AND PORT IN WHISKY, &c. BRANDY, &c. draught and bottle, WHISKY STOUT, &c. PORTER, U.S. WALKER & Co., November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE. known as ALMAGRE, Passage of Eighty-three feet, and GAGE Streets, and of Twenty-nine feet on Abergom, comprising a superficial area square feet. Animal Ground particulars apply to B. LIVINGSTON & Co., February 24, 1868.

FOR SALE. E. Adelph. Collins and & Co.'s Association Vines, at Chateau Margaux, at Bayes, Esparre Durac, Ennemey's and Martel's in bottles in kegs.

IRON COLUMNS, Yellow box with NAILS, GLAS LAPRAIK & Co., November 11, 1867.

AMPAGNE, CARTE NOIRE, Champagne awarded the 1st Class at the Paris Exhibition.

SANDER & Co., February 27, 1868.

FOR SALE. very superior SHERRY, &c. "Channel Queen," or Amontillado SHERRY for Oloroso SHERRY in 3 cases.

Superfine SHERRY in 2 cases.

Sherry (cased) Superior to SHERRY.

B. LIVINGSTON & Co., February 27, 1868.

AS NOVELTIES

BY CRAWFORD & Co., and Wedding CAKES, Vanilla, Ratafia, &c.

Himmel's ROSE WATER

of BONBONS, CAVIARE, & Bloom MUSCATELS, JONES, Garibaldi WATER, COUS, Assorted Dessert

V. Truffled CHICKENS, ANS, Potted Sevren SAY

Reindeer's TONGUES in

and ORNAMENTS, GRAPHOSCOPES, transparent VIEWS.

GLARS, Novel DICE, and NOIR.

HERMOMETERS, Astro-

LESCOPE, Courier BAGS,

MS, Meerschaum PIPES, ASSES,

ember 9, 1867.

AG HOTEL STORES,

QUEEN'S ROAD, just landed.

THE TWEED.

MS, SALT, Currants, Berry VINEGAR,

STARD,

BLAKING,

DY,

TOM,

in pink,

CHEESE,

JAMS,

EDMUND HOLMES,

February 8, 1868.

LANDED,

CHINA, ACKEREL in kits,

LMON, " by the pound."

It in dozen cases,

10 lb. tins.

ING in bottles.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,

February 17, 1868.

shed by Charles Ashworth, at No. 3, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1432.

號四月三日八十六八年一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1868.

日十一月初二年辰戌治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO, and American Ports generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Swallow & Co., Amoy, Giles & Co., Foochow, Thompson & Co., Shanghai, H. Fogg & Co., Macao, C. Kautz & Co.

Amusements.

CLUB LUSITANO THEATRE.

UNABATED SUCCESS.

The elite of Hongkong grace the Temple of marvel and mystery with their presence and express their admiration of the Recherché, Refined and Elegant Entertainment.

This Evening,

4th MARCH, 1868.

EXTRAORDINARY & BRILLIANT MAGICAL REPRESENTATION

BY PROFESSOR VANEK,

GRAND WIZARD OF THE NORTH, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey,

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

No Plus Ultra Experiments of modern Witchcraft and Sleight-of-hand.

With a host of Novelties and Attractions.

Part II.

The Miraculous Oracle of Delhi!

A Wonder-Striking and new Exhibition in modern Witchcraft.

The Oracle consisting solely of a human head, which at once answers any questions put to it. It speaks, eats, drinks, smokes, sings, and imitates all the movements of the human organism.

Hongkong, February 28, 1868.

14mar

TO BE DISPOSED OF.

JANE CRAWFORD & Co. beg to invite

an inspection of a magnificent assortment of Indian Enclosed Table CLOTHS, Chair COVERS, SMOKING CAPS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c., &c., Gold, Silver and SILK Thread, and showing the most exquisite and tasteful workmanship.

ROWLEY MILLER,

Secretary & Auditor.

Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

14mar

FOR SALE.

DOWNTOWN'S PUMPS

as under

Grand Optical Cyclorama.

A magnificent Programme of Picturesque views of America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c.

Comic and Laughable Museum.

To coincide with the much amusing

BRILLIANT CHANCES OF COLOURS.

Parties of Admission.

Boxes to hold six Persons, \$12.

Stall, \$1.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Mr. Hochstetler, and at the door of the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

JOHN WESSELY,

Manager.

Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

5mar

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

The Band of Amateurs.

73rd Regiment.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. G. J. BURNE, the Band of the above Regt. will perform on

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

6th and 7th March.

AT THE

GARRISON THEATRE,

NORTH BARRACKS,

The Original Burlesque Extravaganza,

Entitled

"FRANZI,"

on

THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

To coincide with the Laughable Farce

"A RACE FOR A WIDOW."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, \$2.00.

Front Seats, 1.00.

Back Seats, .50.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.

BOWRA & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

THURSDAY,

5th March, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at

their Rooms.

A quantity of Household FURNITURE, Handsome silver PLATE, JEWELLERY, Choice WINES, Calisier and Terry's CARBINE, Lefancheau, REVOLVERS, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, Sedan CHAIRS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

5mar

FOR BANKRUPTCY.

In Re J. C. BURT, A BANKRUPT,

BOURDON'S Pressure and Vacuum GUAGES

COPPER and BRASS WIRE of assorted sizes.

SHOOT LEAD and ZINC.

LEAD PIPE of sizes.

TUCK'S RUBBER PACKING.

RUBBER and CANVAS HOSE.

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS and WORKING TOOLS.

BAR STEEL and ANGLE IRON.

LEATHER BELTING.

DEEP SEA and HAND LEAD LINES.

COPAL VARNISH.

TAPS and DIES in sets.

RATCHET MAN DRILLS.

Round and Angle DECK LIGHTS.

SHUTTING FELLS.

LIME JUICE.

YORK HAMS.

English and Colonial CHEESE.

GALVANISED NAILS, HOOKS, and THIMBLES and CLEW IRONS.

BRASS and IRON LOCKS of all kinds.

FILES.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

5mar

NOTICE.

The next READING of the above So-

ciet will be given in the LONDON

Museum Room, on the Evening of

FRIDAY first, March 8th, beginning at

seven o'clock.

GAUFFRET & VINCENT.

Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

5mar

HONGKONG READING SOCIETY.

The next READING of the above So-

Notices to Consignees.

SHIP "CHINAMAN."
The above-named vessel having arrived in harbour, Consignees of cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at owners risk and expense.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

"CARMARTHENSHIRE," from LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

CONSIGNERS of cargo to "Wolfenstein," first and "Quan" from New York, via Rio de Janeiro, are hereby notified that unless they pay all charges on, and take delivery of their Merchandise from the S. N. Co.'s lower Hong-qua Godowns, before the 15th of March next, the same will be sold to defray expenses.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents of Messrs Wright & Co.
of Rio de Janeiro.
Shanghai, February 24, 1868.

"BELTED WILL," from LONDON.
CONSIGNERS of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 24, 1868.

BRITISH SHIP "CALIZA," from CALCUTTA.

The above vessel having arrived in the harbour and being now ready to discharge, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo.

Any cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will, in terms of Charter Party, be landed and stored, as it comes to hand, at the Consignees' risk and expense.

OFLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

"VIRGEN DEL CARMEN," from MANILA.

CONSIGNERS of cargo by the above-named Vessel, will please send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" IS COMING.

THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" IS COMING.

THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" IS COMING.

THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" WILL ARRIVE PER S.S. REVER.

THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" WILL ARRIVE PER S.S. REVER.

THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" WILL ARRIVE PER S.S. REVER.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of cargo per steamer *Houguo*, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods before the 7th instant, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent,
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

FOR SHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN

The Steamship "NUNRISE,"

Captain BUCHAN, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NEWS AGENCY.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine, published in England or The United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any home agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assure those who may favor him with their orders that the game shall be executed faithfully and promptly.

The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.

For subscription lists, with prices, &c., apply to J. B. MORRIS,

Care of Messrs Bowr. & Co.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

4mar68

TO LET.

THOSE centrally situated PREMISES in Peel Street close to the Queen's Road, known as the "Argus" Hotel containing 10 Rooms, &c. Rent moderate, Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
33, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

17mar

TO LET.

THE upper portion of House No. 29, Queen's Road, lately occupied by Dr. Henderson, with godown, out-Offices and stables &c.; immediately possession. Apply to

T. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

17mar

TEA & COFFEE.

General & Commission Agents,

NAGASAKI.

New Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG-KONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—JOSEPH CLARKE BURT of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong first Boarding Officer in The Harbour Master Department, Hongkong, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1868, is hereby required to surrender himself to WILLIAM BASTINGS ALEXANDER, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Supreme Court at the first Meeting of Creditors to be held before the said Registrar on the sixteenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at the said Court. FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFMAN, Esquire, the official Assignee and Mr. WILLIAM GASKELL is the Solicitor Acting in the Bankruptcy.

At the Meeting the said Registrar will receive the proofs of the Duties of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

All persons having in their possession any of the Effects of the said Bankrupt must deliver them to the said Official Assignee, and all Debts due to the said Bankrupt must be paid to the said Official Assignee.

Supreme Court House, Victoria,
29th February, A.D., 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, FREDERICK WELLER, and ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, trading under the Style of AUGUSTINE HEARD AND COMPANY, Plaintiffs,

HENRY W. HUBBELL, Defendant.

HONGKONG, February 25, 1868.

EX "SERICA."

A COMPLETE Set of Wheatstone's Telegraph APPARATUS.

Mountain BAROMETERS.

Guy Lasson's Syphon BATHOMETERS.

Improved Patent Differential BAROME-

TERS.

Aneroid BAROMETERS, divided to 1,000 of an inch.

STORM GLASSES.

Pocket Prismatic AZIMUTH COMPASSES, in Sling Cases.

POCKET SEXTANTS.

SUN DIALS.

ALTIMETERS.

CAMERA LUCIDAS.

HYDROMETERS.

SALINOMETERS.

HYGROMETERS.

PEDOMETERS.

PATENT LOGS.

VACUUM GAUGES.

Self Registering THERMOMETERS.

Deep Sea Soundings THERMOMETERS.

THERMOMETERS for Superheated STEAM.

Nautical ALMANACS for 1868-69.

And

A small Consignment of PIANOS and HARMONIUMS.

GEORGE FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, February 25, 1868.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

SELLING OFF!!!

GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!

MULLER & CLAUSSEN

BEG to announce that they are Selling

GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of

Black Cloth Dress TRUCK and Walking COATS.

Melton and Angora Walking, Shooting and SAC COATS.

Melton and White YACHT JACKETS and OVER COATS.

Alpaca and Merino COATS.

Black Dress TROUSERS.

Fancy Blackskin, Angora and Tweed TROUSERS.

White and Colored Linen TROUSERS.

Black Dress VESTS.

Buckskin and Angora VESTS.

Merino and Alpaca VESTS.

White Marcella and Linen VESTS.

Colored Linen VESTS.

A large lot of PIECE GOODS, comprising

Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS and DOUDSKINS.

MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS and FLANNELS, of this Season's Patterns.

Also a new assortment of HOSIERY and SHIRTS of LONG CLOTH, with Linen FRONTS, &c.

Silk and Wool SHIRTS.

Merino, Cotton, Lambswool and Flannel DRAWSERS and UNDER VESTS.

Merino, Cotton and Lambswool HALF HOSE.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE.

Dent's Kid and Driving GLOVES.

COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, Choker BELTS and Cambria HANDBERCHIERS.

Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS, in the newest Shapes.

DRAWING ROOMS and SHOES.

UMBRELLAS, Walking STICKS, Cloths and Hair BRUSHES.

PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS.

And a great variety of other GOODS.

MULLER and CLAUSSEN,

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 5, 1868.

PER MAIL STEAMER.

Suitable for Christmas Presents.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Meerschaum PIPEs, with and without Cherrywood Stems.

CIGAR HOLDERS.

ALBUMS.

Real Havana CIGARS,

etc., etc., etc.

EIELFIELD and ZACHARIAE,

Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.

20,000 CUBIC FEET MANILA

TIMBER, to arrive per

French Barque "MARIJA MORTON."

Applies to

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.

Hongkong, February 18, 1868.

ROOFING and SHEATHING FELT.

CONSTANTLY on hand for Sale by the

THE CHINA MAIL.

atic nation—rather than of conciliation. If it be as we believe, that he has entered into a step so injudicious of the unfitness for the post of minister will, (our theory of course aside) have become so as to justify strong reprimand on the part of the community in China. We shall events every effort will be who are bound to take the such matters—the Chambers—to sift the truth of the if it be founded on fact, to take action. No possible reason can outweigh the uncertainty which may result from its own. We await with some interest news from the North.

ical, to be called the *China*, will be issued on the 7th inst., our advertising columns that it offers some novel which is to contain photos or pictures from nature, or it will have the opportunity of Chinese life and scenery, matter promised seems good, the first number with much C. Langdon Davies' will wish every success in no less bold than a novel features. At no previous time so many avenues for interesting particulars relating to the British contributions in the *China Mail* is said, be rather of an scientific nature, but doubt they will possess a value who desire something more amusement of a few spare

The China Punch (whose office is located at 43, Wyndham Street) appeared last evening. There difference in the style of writing it retains its previous arrangement. The four illustrations—a hit at the peculiarities of Admiral Kappel; most appropriate allusion to the British theatres; "Only just severe cartoon referring arrer on the part of a gentle *Daily Press*; and finally of an incident at the recent. We elsewhere copy some great verandah case."

NOR TO A POPULAR GOVERNOR: Arrived from a correspondent account of the proceedings departure of late Governor Long, on the 20th of last month of the event has already in our columns, but is fuller in interesting novel detail.—

travelled throughout the city he was to embark for his home on the day in question. On this the Yamen of His Excellency was thronged at an early hour by 2000 citizens, each desirous of a manifestation of good-will worthy. Those, however, informed as to the intent of the Yamen's departure, which was to arrive on the scene until noon so vast had the crowd become that the Courts of all the approaches thereto crowded by human beings. There was a call on the officials of the Yamen to clear the streets, a general expectation raised that the moment of departure had come. No sooner had the way been cleared, gates of the Yamen were and a State-chair supported and issued forth and in which the great man. This cheer one of humble pretensions, a little girl of 7 to 8 years old, child of the Governor, attended by eunuchs, sword-bearers, and followed by him, moved onwards through courts of the Yamen amidst the silence of the people en route embarkation. No sooner moved away than a command to the Governor's troops, lives in marching order soldiers, natives, as is the custom of the province of Hoo-nan to bear in the procession, probably from 70 to 100 which had been presented to him, and from 200 to 400 red cloth, in gilt characters, were conferring titles in honour of

In obedience to the above orders having arranged their line, and all being now in Excellence wearing above an Imperial yellow jacket, a distinction by his Sovereign, a scene, seated in a State-chair of green cloth. An herald said, "Let all be silent and command which was no that the vast multitude to the place of embarkation the principal entrance of were stationed fifteen of attired in their best robes, keeping posture, invited his partake of repast, which for him. The Governor's invitation, and slighting was conducted to a state, was arranged various bands.

After partaking of things which were spread after many genitiliciums he resumed his As His Excellency residence, a brief the mandarin order break and endeavoured to make the great man to a petition

which he held in his hands. But so violent was the surging of the masses at this spot that the poor mendicant triad was quickly swept out of sight. The procession had to wind its way through the street, called by the Chinese *Wye-oy*, the shops of which, as well as the thoroughfare itself, being crowded to excess by persons of all ranks and conditions of life, and who had been attracted hither from every part of the vast city. The upper galleries of these slopes (many in this part of the city being provided with two stories) were apparently thronged and adorned with all the beauty and fashion of which the old city can boast. On the arrival of the illustrious official at the gates of the Temple in honour of Quang-tai, ten or a dozen elders of the street aforementioned joined their way through the processions towards the chief, and in respectful terms begged of His Excellency to honor them by partaking of refreshments which they, as in duty bound, had made ready as a parting proof of their esteem. Upon this table not only were viands spread, but an incense burner, standing in the centre, emitted a sweet fragrance, and on each side of which there were mirrors and bowls of spring-water, as emblematical of the purity which had characterized the rule of the departing Magistrate. Again the procession moved its slow length along and had not proceeded far from this point when a poor man, evidently not possessed of many of the comforts of this life, threw himself down in the very midst of the street, clearly with the view of soliciting alms at the hands of Cheong. But here again the stream of human life was so strong as to cause this unfortunate beggar to experience the fate of the mendicant priest, of whom in a former sentence I have written. A few minutes after this the Temple in honor of Wu-Qiong was reached, and again a party of gentlemen also attired in Court costumes, respectfully approached the chair, and humbly begged that His Excellency would honor them, as he had honored others by partaking of their hospitality. His Excellency also assented to this invitation and upon drawing near to the table, which in its appointments was similar to the table at the gates of the Quang-Tai Temple, was presented with a cup of wine by an elder who had evidently seen 200 numbers and whose flowing white beard failed not to give him a dignified appearance. On receiving the cup from the palmed hands of this venerable old man, the Governor appeared quite affected, and tears were seen to bedew his cheek. Upon entering the street, known to foreigners by the name of Treasury street, about 200 Chinese troops, some of whom were armed with matchlocks, others with spears, and a few bearing banners, knelt in one long line, as the state chair with its distinguished occupant moved along. Near to the large Arch, which occupies a prominent position in the last named street, another table was placed, and upon which choice meats were spread for the gratification of the much-honoured official. Ceremonies similar to those which I have already described being duly observed and honoured, the procession again moved forward. From this point, to a distance considerably beyond the South-gate, the people were so numerous as to interrupt, at frequent intervals, the line of march. Indeed, so vast was the assemblage at the place of which I am now speaking that the State Chair was many times in danger of being upset, and the silence which is generally observed by the Chinese, when a ruler passes through the streets, was again and again broken by hearty exclamations of, "When will your Excellency come back to us?" The Wing-ching Gate was at length approached, and being one of the small gates of the city, it appeared for some time in consequence of the myriads by which it was crowded almost impossible for the Governor to pass, and there were many indications on the part of an enthusiastic and devoted people not to allow His Excellency to proceed further. As the cortège, which certainly took twenty minutes to pass a given point, entered the Wing-ching Street the bearers of the State chair again experienced considerable difficulty in pursuing the even tenor of their way, and were frequently assisted in steadyng the sedan by the attendants, whose duty it was to walk by the side of the chair of a great official. In this street there stands a small Temple in honour of the five Genii, and at the doors of which there was placed a table, smoking with incense and spread with delicacies, of which Cheong by the elders of the street in question was asked to partake. The Governor, though now evidently much fatigued and clearly affected by the grand ovation which awaited him at every street, was again courteous enough to alight and partake. In passing through the Ma-Tow Street, elders were again assembled, and interchanges of respect and esteem once more took place. The point of embarkation was at last attained. And here a deputation of the most wealthy of the citizens, headed by King-Chia, a person now in the enjoyment of high titular rank and one of the last of the old race of Hong Merchants, came forward and respectfully solicited His Excellency to favour them with his presence, for a few moments, in the reception Hall of a neighbouring Temple. To this proposition His Excellency assented, and upon entering the Hall sat down with them, in plain King-Chia upon his left hand. In a conversation which ensued many kind expressions were given and received on both sides. Upon withdrawing from these aged and wealthy citizens, Cheong passed into the Hall, in which it is customary for the mandarins of the city to welcome the coming, and to speed the parting official. In this Hall were assembled at least forty Office bearers, with whom the Governor passed a few agreeable remarks. On leaving the Hall the Great Man was called upon by a conductor of religious ceremonies to pay adoration to Heaven, and kneeling before an altar, upon which were placed burning tapers, and offering incense and goats, he performed the *Kao-Tow*. This ceremony ended he embarked amidst the booms of artillery. As the State-barge containing His Excellency, passed the Chinese steam gunboat *Maria*, commanded by Captain Bazard, a salute under the direction of that officer was fired in honour of the departing Fugal. The State-barge had proceeded but a short way from her mooring when the Chinese gunboat *Feeling*, under the command of Captain Edwards, came in sight, and upon drawing near, made fast to the barge, and towed her as far as the Fa-Tee creek. On passing Shamen the Revenue steamer *Hutching*, under the command of Captain Folson, also saluted His Excellency—a salute which was quickly replied to by the *Feeling*. Thus amidst the heart-felt acclamations of several thousands of people, Cheong has

quitted an office which for many years past has not been so well filled, and which in all probability for many years to come will not have such a worthy occupant.

I fancy no Chinaman could have witnessed the demonstration which took place at Canton on Thursday last, in honour of Cheong without being impressed with the idea that virtue is never without its reward.

FROM "NOTES AND QUERIES"

HAINAN.

We extract from the February number of *Notes and Queries* the following article on Hainan, which will be interesting in view of Mr Swinhoe's exploring expedition, and the proposal reported to have been recently made by the Chamber of Commerce to send an agent to learn particulars of its characteristics:

Having recently had the opportunity of seeing a number of the Li, or aborigines of Hainan, at Yachow (嘉州), I have thought that a few facts, derived from personal observation and inquiry, may be interesting, in continuation of the information given in Mr. Bowra's translation of *Notes and Queries* for July last (p. 83). Those seen were of course the shu Li, or semi-civilized Li, those called sheng Li, or uncivilized never leaving their mountain retreats except for plunder.

These people are undoubtedly connected with the race of mountaineers who, under the general name of Miao-tzu (苗子), have, from the days of Shun and Yu, the Great, given constant trouble to the Chinese Government, in the south-western provinces of the Empire. They are of about the same stature as the Chinese, or a little smaller, and of a much more decided brown or copper colour. Their general appearance indicates an affinity with the Malay or brown races of south-western Asia and the neighbouring islands. They have high cheekbones and much more angular features than the Chinese, and their eyes are not oblique like those of the latter. Their hair is long, straight, and black, and the head entirely unshaven. In the men, the hair on the front part of the crown is twisted into a knot, and held in position by a pin of wood, bone, or metal thrust through it. The hair on the remaining part of the head is gathered into a similar but larger knot at the back of the neck, and fastened in a like manner. Beards were very scanty, or entirely wanting. In the women, the hair of the whole head was seen to be tucked together in a long mass hanging down the back, without any fastening, thus forming a natural and aboriginal waterfall. Most of the men seen were simply a triangular piece of cloth around the loins, but a few had in addition a long cloth wound over the former. Some of them, however, who have settled permanently among the Chinese, were dressed in a manner similar to the latter, in loose trousers and tunic; but they are readily distinguished from the Chinese by the difference of complexion and features, as well as by the peculiar manner of wearing the hair. The people generally wear an abject look, and seemed rather shy, evading scarcely any curiosity at the sight of the foreigners.

"The sheng Li live mostly by hunting. Their weapons are of the character commonly found among savage tribes, viz.: spears, clubs, bows and shields, the latter made of rattan. In the handling of the bow especially they are said to be very expert. Their arrows, of wood or bamboo, are sometimes tipped with bone, and they are said occasionally to poison them. The shu Li kill the soil, and carry on some trade with the Chinese. They go back and forth in small parties between the towns and their habitations in the mountains, bringing in rice, firewood, gauze wood, several kinds of valuable timber, a kind of grass-cloth worked in colors in a neat pattern, and a few other articles; and receive in exchange tobacco, cotton, and a few miscellaneous goods. We were informed that up to about a century since, the Chinese were in the habit of going into the mountains under conduct of the shu Li, for purposes of trade, but these having on several occasions acted as guides for the Chinese troops sent to subjugate the sheng Li, and for the sheng Li in their incursions upon the Chinese settlements, both the latter parties have become distrustful of them, and the Chinese consequently no longer visit the interior.

"The Li seem to possess theullen, intractable temper characteristic of the Malay, and although not often aggressive except under provocation, or the stimulus of self-preservation, are quick to avenge an injury or resent oppression, as evinced by the incident mentioned below.

"From the time when the Chinese first gained possession of the island, the Li have constantly resisted their encroachments by frequent invasions upon the frontier settlements, destroying the villages, plundering the crops, murdering the settlers, and sometimes attacking the small boats which bring cargo down from the interior. In a conversation which ensued many kind expressions were given and received on both sides. Upon withdrawing from these aged and wealthy citizens, Cheong passed into the Hall, in which it is customary for the mandarins of the city to welcome the coming, and to speed the parting official. In this Hall were assembled at least forty Office bearers, with whom the Governor passed a few agreeable remarks. On leaving the Hall the Great Man was called upon by a conductor of religious ceremonies to pay adoration to Heaven, and kneeling before an altar, upon which were placed burning tapers, and offering incense and goats, he performed the *Kao-Tow*.

This ceremony ended he embarked amidst the booms of artillery. As the State-barge containing His Excellency, passed the Chinese steam gunboat *Maria*, commanded by Captain Bazard, a salute under the direction of that officer was fired in honour of the departing Fugal. The State-barge had proceeded but a short way from her mooring when the Chinese gunboat *Feeling*, under the command of Captain Edwards, came in sight, and upon drawing near, made fast to the barge, and towed her as far as the Fa-Tee creek. On passing Shamen the Revenue steamer *Hutching*, under the command of Captain Folson, also saluted His Excellency—a salute which was quickly replied to by the *Feeling*. Thus amidst the heart-felt acclamations of several thousands of people, Cheong has

undertaken would not be undone by their successors, have taken no interest in the island beyond maintaining a *quieta* state of quiescence.

Several attempts have been made at different periods to colonize them upon unoccupied lands, and bring them within the influences of civilization, but whether with more than temporary success it is impossible to judge. In 1883, the Sung Emperor Che Tsung (哲宗) endeavoured by a proclamation to induce the sheng Li to submit, and he executed a military officer for having caused the death of some of the Li. In 1174 about two thousand of them voluntarily submitted themselves to the Chinese authorities, and a compact of peace was made with them, by which they bound themselves to give up plundering. In 1202, in the reign of Kublai Khan, the first of the Sung Emperors, an effort was made on the *Suwanada* (as it has been considered the "crack" vessel on the route, but another steamer—the *United Service*)—to have been ready to land upon the coast of the island, and to have been welcomed by the Chinese, who also furnished them with food and good management. Until lately the *Suwanada* has been considered the best ship ever built, and the last of the 1300 tons gross. She is chiefly built of oak, elm, and Oregon, well clamped with diagonal iron straps under each deck; outside planking and ceiling of Georgia pine, and Oregon, and decks of white pine and Oregon. On deck she is to be fitted up after the style of the *Kangze*, but with her saloon forward, instead of aft as on the latter vessel. Part of her machinery is already up; cylinder 54 inches, with a stroke of 11 feet; wheel 30 feet diameter; and in fact from the attention paid to her construction in every department, we doubt not but that she will turn out a first class vessel in every respect. Her boilers were expected to be brought up in the *Glogey*, but as that vessel has gone further south, and great difficulty is experienced in getting her shipped per sailing vessel, she, it is expected, will have to be towed to Hongkong for them, as soon as she is launched, which will be in about a month.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

Ho Seng, charged with robbery, was discharged by request of the Attorney General, as the witnesses had disappeared.

THE GREAT VERANDAH CASE.

Brave Wllm Gak-ll's sturdy limb

Of the law, and all folks know it's brimful of the same, and over him

There's a precious small chance of getting!

But in his case last Friday week,

Which was argued before "the beak,"

Ho lost the day by a narrow "squawk,"

Tho' the odds were on him in betting.

It appeared from what came before the Court,

That our great Surveyor Gen'l thought

Wllm Gak-ll hadn't ought

To make his verandah a store-room;

So he raised the very "d—l to pay,"

And swore that the only possible way

To settle the case, was the Court of M—

Or whoever's the Chief of that "orum;"

For Punch has heard it whisper'd of late

That Gak-ll thinks himself a great

As M—, and signs "Chief Magistrate."

At the foot of a deposition;

And declares it to be his firm belief,

That if any one ought, he ought to be

Chief;

In fact to sum up the matter in brief,

He intends to "keep his position."

So Gak-ll braced himself up for the work,

Declaring he wouldn't the question shirk,

And sought out every quibble and quirk

Known only to legal ferrets;

"We'll soon find out which of us is right,

Deciding the matter in open fight,"

Says Gak-ll, "I'll send a retainer to Wh-
te,

And we'll argue the case on its merits,

Well the very next day a summons was sent

To show that bus'ness was really meant,

And that measures were taken to prevent

The smallest encroachment or obtrusion;

And according to summons the parties met,

Wllm Gak-ll looking as "black as jet,"

As usual, whilst learned B—ll "you bot!"

Represented the Crown in the "fib-

bing."

The counsel tussled and sparred like bricks,

Each trying somehow the other to fix,

But all their bouts about ended in "mix."

The questions raised were no queer,

and a

Long discussion about what was meant

By boundary, path and *en-croach-ment*,

And an awful lot of time was spent

In proving what is a Verandah.

When both of the lawyers had had their say,

(Which say by the way took up nearly a day)

The matter was left to the *fat* of M—,

Who said the case lay in small compass,

"The Government's right in this little job;

You've no right the Queen of her rights

for to rob,

I find the defendant the sum of "one bob."

Gak-ll bobbed, and so ended the "rum-

pus."—*China Punch*.

LOCAL

The ball given last evening by the Admiral, Commodore, and Naval Officers present, came off at the New Hotel with great splendour. The arrangements were admirably carried out, the floral decorations especially being very tastefully distributed over the suit of rooms forming the ball-room. The *Rodney*'s capital band was in the shop-door, while they had four witnesses for their defence who positively swore that he was not the shop at all, and Crown witnesses Mr O'Toole and P. C. Jamison (both intelligent witnesses) did not even see the 6th prisoner. If the case resolved itself into the question, whether the 6th prisoner was there or not, and if the Jury believed that he was not there, what further reliance could they place in the evidence of the witness Leong Aelong? Another point in which the last named witness stood uncorroborated and contradicted, is that the 1st and 3rd prisoners were in the shop-door, while the 2nd and 4th were in the ball-room. About 400 guests were present.

